





the twenty-first regiment, his commission dated from June 17, 1861. He joined his regiment at Mexico, organized and drilled it at Caswell, and it crossed into Missouri, where it formed part of the guard of the Hannibal and Hudson river. On July 31 he was placed in command of the troops at Mexico, forming a part of General Pope's force. On August 21 he was promoted brigadier general of volunteers, the commission being dated back to May 1, and assumed command of the troops at Cairo, which were sent

He seized Paducah at the month of September, on September 25th. He said that he had no intention of the citizens of Paducah he said: "I have nothing to do with opinions, and shall do only with armed rebellion and its leaders." On October 16 he sent out a detachment under Colonel Plummer to check the entry of the confederate forces under General Jeff Thompson, which was accomplished.

baire at Ft. Smith, with two brigades. Grant took  
on November 18, 1862, with his command  
Sheridan at Belmont, where he commanded  
year and had a horse shot under him. Gen.  
Halleck, on assuming command of the depart-  
ment of Missouri, gave General Grant the com-  
mand of the district of Cairo (December 2,  
which was so extended as to form one of the  
largest military divisions in the country, in-  
vesting the southern part of Illinois, the western  
part of the Cumberland river, and the northern  
part of Mississippi. After a re-

police in force toward Columbus in January 1862. Grant started on February 3 from Paducah with a force of 15,000 men, aided by Commo 10. Foote with a fleet of gunboats, for the capture of Fort Henry and Donelson, the former of which commanded the Tennessee river, and which the Cumberland river, the dividing line be Kentucky and Tennessee. General Henry, commanded by the confederate General Tilgham, surrendered on February 6, and Fort Donelson was commanded by General Buckner, on the 16th.

The reduction of Fort Henry was mainly the work of the subunits; Fort Donelson was only captured after a severe battle (February 18). In which the federal forces were victorious. In the latter 50,000 of them sustained a loss of 2,300. He was immediately commissioned major general of volunteers; to date from February 16. General C. Smith had been directed by General Halleck make an expedition up the Tennessee with about 60,000 men, but he died soon after it started, as the command devolved upon General Grant.

large portion of the army was killed. General Grant arrived on April 4, and was surprised at daybreak of April 5 by an overwhelming confederate force under General A. S. Johnston, driven from its camp a few miles and routed with heavy loss. General Grant arrived on the field of battle at 8 a. m., and reformed the lines. Heavy reinforcements under General Sherman having arrived in the night, the battle was renewed at 4 p. m. with a heavy infantry charge on the left. The loss on each side was about 15,000 men. General Grant was slightly wounded. General Sherman was severely wounded.

Halleck, arriving at the front two or three days afterward, began siege operations against Corinth, but the confederates evacuated the place on the last days of May. Halleck was called to Washington on July 11, and Grant became commander of the department. West Tennessee was the headquarters at Corinth. As General Bragg's force was pushing toward the Ohio river, Grant removed his headquarters to Jackson, Tennessee. The confederates under Price and Van Dusen, 40,000 strong, attacked his position at Corinth

which was held by Rosecrans with about 20,000 (October 3 and 4). After a desperate fight the Union sallies were repulsed with heavy loss and the army suffered beyond the Hatchers River. Buell's army intercepted Bragg, and defeated him at Pea Ridge, October 8, whereupon he retreated to Tennessee. On the 16th General Grant's department was extended by the addition of a portion of Mississippi, as far as Vicksburg, and designated as the department of the Tennessee; the forces under his command constituted the thirteenth

army, near Vicksburg, "the Gibraltar of the Mississippi," from the north, and the loss of an immense quantity of stores which the confederates captured, 26) seized and destroyed at Holly Springs. Grant moved his army down the west bank of the river, crossed to the east side at a point below the city on the last day of April, 1863, defeated the enemy in the action of Raymond, and Vicksburg's fall was a big blow, preventing General J. E. Johnston from joining Pemberton at Vicksburg, and laid siege to that place May 18.

The city was surrendered, with about 27,000 prisoners, on July 4, 1863. Thereupon Grant was promoted to the rank of major general in the regular army. In October he was placed in command of the military division of the Mississippi, comprising the department of command formerly held by Buell, Buell, and Hooker. Immediately after the capture of Vicksburg he had sent heavy reinforcements to General Sherman on the Red River, who was thereby enabled to drive the confederate force under Johnston out of Jackson.

The first measure passed in the congressional session of 1864 was one providing that the president be authorized to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that

turning thanks to him and his army. Resolutions of thanks were also passed by the legislatures of New York and Ohio. A bill reviving the grade of lieutenant general in the army was passed by congress, and on March 4, 1864, received the signature of President Lincoln, who at once named General Grant for the position. The secretary named the members of the commission the following day. On the eve of starting for Washington to receive the commission, Grant wrote a letter to General Sherman, in which he said: "What! I have been

eminently successful in this war, in at least as  
ing the confidence of the public, no one feels more  
than I how much of this success is due to the  
energy, skill, and the harmonious co-ordinating  
that energy and skill, and the wisdom in putting  
my good fortune to have occupying subordinate  
positions under me. There are many officers  
whom these remarks are applicable to a greater  
less degree, proportionate to their ability  
soldiers; but what I want is, to express my thanks  
to you and McPherson as the men to whom I  
of the war.

above all others," he asserted. Grant arrived in Washington on March 3, and on March 9 received his commission as the 14th president and on the 17th issued his first general order, cited at Nashville, assuming command of the armies of the United States, and announcing that headquarters would be in the field, and that until further orders with the army of the Potomac. Not before during the civil war had any general in the United States commanded all the national armies. Grant, with nearly 700,000 men in the field, at once planned two campaigns, to be

rected simultaneously against vital points of the confederacy by the two chief armies under the command, the one under General Meade, to operate against Richmond, defended by General Lee, the other, under General Sherman, against Augusta, defended by General Johnston. On the night of May 4, Grant began the movement against Richmond, crossing the Rapidan with the army of the Potomac, which was joined two days later by the fifth corps under Burnside, and, with an aggregate force of 140,000 men, pushing through

Wilderness by the right of Lee's position, and endeavor to place himself in a position to concentrate his army and the cavalry movement on the morning of the 4th, and bold took the offensive, pushing eastward to strike the federal columns on the march. The immediate result was the bloody battle of the Wilderness which foiled Grant's first attempt to interfere with Lee's movements. On the morning of May 5, the army between Lee's and the Union army was in a rather advance by the left flank, he was as confident of success as the Confederates; and after

tial success and a bloody repulse, he repeated movement again, only to find Lee in a strong position on the North Anna river; and still a fourth advance brought the army of the Potomac to the absolutely impregnable rifle pits of the Gunpowder Harbor. After a costly assault on these, Grant's army moved his army to the left flank and crossed the river. The day after the successful crossing, he had sent a despatch to the government which closed with these words: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

mer." His losses in the campaign from the Indians to the James (May 8 to June 15) were 1 killed, wounded and missing. Lee's losses were 22,000. Sherman's losses in his campaign were 2,000. Grant telegraphed to Sherman that the army of the Potomac had crossed the river. Lee's attempt to create a diversionary invasion of Maryland and an attack on Washington failed. Sheridan ultimately driving the invaders up the valley of the Shenandoah while in Georgia Johnston was unable to

The advance of Sherman, and his success in Atlanta, Ga., Hood was forced to retreat to Nashville. The siege of Petersburg ended after the victory of Five Forks in the beginning of April, 1865, when Richmond was evacuated and Lee retreated westward toward Danville, followed closely by Grant, who had accepted the surrender of his remaining forces, which took place at Appomattox Court House, Va.

After the war Grant, fixed his headquarters at Washington, and on July 1, 1865, he was commissioned major general in the United States army, the same day.

having been created for him. On August 12, 1968, when President Johnson suspended Secretary of State Dean Rusk from office, General Grant was made secretary of war and interim, and held the post until January 14, 1968, when he returned to the Pentagon. At the Republican national convention held in Chicago Aug. 21, 1968, General Grant once again was unanimously nominated for president, with Schuyler Colfax for vice president. Their democratic competitors were Horatio

and Francis P. Blair, Grant was elected and carried 26 states and received 214 electoral votes. Grant 80 for Seymour and Blair. Grant was inaugurated president on March 4, 1869, and on the next day sent to the senate the following nominations for cabinet officers: Elihu B. Washburne, Illinois, secretary of state; Alexander T. A. A. Cox, of New York, secretary of the treasury; John D. Cox, of Ohio, secretary of the interior; Adolphus E. Porter, of Pennsylvania, secretary of war; John M. Schofield, of Illinois, secretary of the navy; and John M. Schofield, of Illinois, postmaster.

... A. C. Cresswell, of Andover, Mass.; and  
... E. Rockwell, of Haverhill, Mass., were  
... general. These nominations were at  
... confirmed, but it was discovered that Mr. C  
... was disqualified by an act of 1789, which  
... vided that no person should hold the office of  
... tary of the treasury who was "directly or

... ..



















## THE CONSTITUTION

### THROUGH THE CITY.

Photographs Picked Up Here and There by the Constitution Reporters.

The new city officers are moving along. The electric lights will be continued until next week. The advertisement of situation wanted by a man in want column.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. M. died yesterday at their home on Humfrey street.

The board of aldermen met in regular session yesterday afternoon. Nothing of importance was transacted.

Charles Lloyd, a small white boy, whose name is not known, was found yesterday morning on a street and sustained a fracture of the right leg below the knee.

Jim Higgins, the man who was arrested yesterday last by Captain Crim, was yesterday transferred to DeKalb county, where he was wanted for dealing in other people's goods.

Patman Looney, who was suspended from duty before yesterday by order of the board of police commissioners, was yesterday reinstated on duty.

The street sweeper driver is having a rough time. The dust he creates at night is decidedly unpleasant, and persons sleeping along the route being hit by the broad beams of the street sweeper.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. W. Dean, through their attorney, George H. Fry, have settled and compromised their claim against the city for damages, for a personal injury sustained by the Dean family in a horse-drawn carriage on Walker street, on the occasion of the fire the night of the 11th of May.

The funeral of Mrs. C. O. Tynes at the First Methodist church at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. W. F. Glenn. The altar was beautifully decorated with flowers and the casket was covered with a profusion of white and pink flowers.

Eugene Couch, son of Captain E. F. Couch, a fine athlete, has been running on the Atlanta and West Point road for some time and was taken sick a few days ago at Atlanta. He was brought to Atlanta yesterday, and is now at his father's home, on Walker street. He has the fever, and is in a critical condition.

An old soldier, the confederate remarked a stranger near the cigar stand in the Kimball house yesterday: "Well, poor Grant is dead at last."

"Yes," remarked the other, "and he ought to have died thirty years ago."

"Say, stranger, was you in the war?"

"No, sir."

"Thought so—good day."

**THE PAY TRAIN ROBBERY.**

Farrate has been sworn out for the Robbers' Trial.

Yesterday Detective Mercer went before Judge Baker and swore out warrants for Charles Rose, George Rose, Nolan and Hart.

The charge was not specified in the warrant, but was left blank to be filled out by Judge Hopkins, the attorney for the railroad. The railroad yesterday instructed Mr. Matt O'Brien, the superintendent of Farrate's commercial detective agency, to offer reward for evidence against the men.

Mr. Groser, the paymaster, has reduced his reward to \$100,000, and sent it to Atlanta. The character of that statement is unknown, but it is intimated that Mr. Groser declines to pay a reward for the detection of Charles Rose, George Rose, Nolan and Hart.

The prisoners will probably be given a preliminary trial on Monday. They yesterday engaged Mr. Jordan, at their old address, for a counsel in the case.

The investigation on that day. In the meantime the detective agency is trying to strengthen the case against the prisoners.

**TROOPS COMING.**

Four batteries of the Second Artillery to arrive next Sunday.

Atlanta will not have to wait for troops until the present summer. Next Sunday morning four batteries of the Second United States Artillery will arrive in Atlanta to remain several months. These batteries were sent from Washington barracks, Washington, D. C. to Fort Barrancas, Fla., a few months ago. They are to be brought to Atlanta to remain until the winter.

The second artillery, arrived in Atlanta to arrange quarters for the troops. Several places have been offered as camping grounds, but it is probable that either the grounds used by the Second Artillery last summer, or the grounds beyond the city, or the place about three miles from the city on the Western and Atlantic railroad, will be selected.

The batteries will bring a band with them and the music will be a feature of the camp. The health of the troops who were sent here for the summer is reported to be good. The health of the troops who were sent here for the summer is reported to be good.

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**STUCK BY LIGHTNING.**

Mr. J. M. Smith's residence 110 Wheat street knocked to pieces.

About half past twelve o'clock yesterday a bright flash of lightning quickly followed by a deafening crash of thunder startled nearly the entire city.

The lightning struck two houses, tore up several trees and killed a mule.

It played havoc with Mr. J. M. Smith's residence, 110 Wheat street. The house is a two-story brick building, and is situated near Wheat street. The lightning struck the building in three places, and the damage was considerable. It came in contact with the eaves near the roof and after passing several feet of weather boarding, entered the room and scattered the plastering all over the room.

The lightning struck the house in two places, and the damage was considerable. It came in contact with the eaves near the roof and after passing several feet of weather boarding, entered the room and scattered the plastering all over the room.

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## THE LEGISLATURE.

### THE SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY UNDER DISCUSSION.

Mr. Harris, of Bibb, Concludes His Argument in Favor of the School. Mr. Lamar and Mr. McLeod Support the Measure. Mr. Harris, of Bibb, Opposes It.

When the house met yesterday the discussion of the technological school bill was resumed.

Mr. Harris, of Bibb, had the floor and resumed his remarks.

He discussed the objections to the bill. He argued that the college would not be local in its benefits.

In proof of that he could appeal to those who are connected with Emory and Mercer to bear him out in the statement that the poor young men who attend the institutions are not from the country where the institutions are located.

They come from other counties and work out the way when they have the will behind them. There are ten men out of twelve who will never use the institutions.

Are you going to abolish the institutions? You are obliged to concentrate the capital of the state. If you say because a bounty is local you ought not to appropriate it, you will abolish your capital and your state. That is not in communion with a vengeance. In its end it would divide the money of the state and give it to the poor.

The civil establishment about cost ten millions a year, and yet only the rich can travel and need the protection that is thus given. You say only the rich will attend. Well, suppose the rich are not going to bear them? In Bibb county 800 people pay eight-tenths of the taxes, and nearly thirty thousand people are dependent on the state.

Mr. Harris said that he hoped that there would be very little discussion over the bill. Mr. Nathan said there were many reasons why the bill should be taken up by sections.

Mr. Nathan said that the friends of the bill did not want any further delay. The provisions of the bill were understood by every one, and there was no use in discussing the bill by sections. Mr. Ray thought the bill could be taken up as a whole and amended. Mr. Nathan said he was willing to do that, but he had understood that the idea proposed was to take up the bill by sections and amend the sections as they came to.

On motion the bill was taken up by sections.

Mr. Maddox moved that the first section be amended by striking out "one-tenth of the free holders," and inserting "one-tenth of the free holders."

He thought as the free holders paid the bulk of the tax, they should call the condition of the state into consideration.

Mr. Rankin opposed the amendment. He thought that it would work great injury to the poorer classes, who were the producers. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Rankin offered an amendment to allow elections under this act to be held in militia districts, or portions of a county. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Davidson moved to amend the second section by striking out in the ninth line "provided further, that all voters at elections held after the first of January next shall have their ballots in their own militia districts."

Mr. Fallgatter favored the proposition of Mr. Davidson. He said that in Chatham and the other counties of the state, all elections were held at the courthouses.

Mr. Nathan said that for that reason he wanted the vote to be cast in militia districts; that is, in the militia districts.

He wanted the elections to be held at the militia districts.

Mr. Davidson said that the ordinary of the county to get the exclusive right to hold all militia districts, and not the general assembly. There was also a matter of economy to consider. In Washington county there were 100 militia districts, and the expense of holding an election under this bill would cost the county \$220.

He held that the legislature had no authority to create militia districts, and that the power was entirely in the hands of the ordinary.

Mr. Rankin favored Mr. Davidson's motion to strike out.

Mr. Thornton favored the amendment. If the words were not stricken, the first and second sections would conflict.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 25 to 14.

Mr. Canfield offered a privilege resolution, that having learned with great regret of the death of General Grant, he desired to mark of respect to his memory, when it adjourns today, adjourn to meet Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The resolution was adopted.

The third section was then read, and no amendments proposed. Mr. Allen moved that the three sections read be adopted.

Agreed to.

The fourth section was read. Mr. Sikes moved to amend by adding, at the end of the section: "Within twenty days from the day on which the bill shall have passed, the qualified voter may petition the superior court, setting out plainly and distinctly the cause of contest, when, if the cause be not a matter of fact, the court shall order a hearing of the election or the conduct of the ordinary, the justice of the peace of the county, requiring them to recount the ballots on a given day, and report the result to the next term of the superior court of that county, or the term of the court to which the petition may be returned, at which time the court shall hear the evidence and render its decision."

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In any such manner. He contended that the present legislature should have nothing to do with it. He urged that the bill should not go the benefit of the school. In the present imperfect state of the common schools he would not vote to take from them even a small portion of their funds. He said that while there were so many children crying for the education of an English education only, it was a shame that representatives should vote away the people's money for the education of a particular class.

Pending Mr. Harris's remarks, the house adjourned out of respect to the death of General Grant, and when the body meets today, Mr. Harris will resume.

**The Senate.**

At 10 o'clock the senate was called to order by President Carlton. Prayer was offered by Rev. John Jones, chaplain of the senate, after which the roll was called and the journal read.

The first business in order was the special order of the day, which was the consideration of the general local option bill.

The secretary read the original bill as it was passed by the senate the last session, after which was read the amended bill, in the nature of a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. Harris said that he had no objection to the bill, but he would not vote for it until it was amended so that it would hold that the bill of the house was an amendment of the original senate bill, but that it could be amended in the senate.

Mr. Davidson moved to take up the substitute by sections.

Mr. Nathan said that he hoped that there would be very little discussion over the bill. Mr. Nathan said there were many reasons why the bill should be taken up by sections.

Mr. Nathan said that the friends of the bill did not want any further delay. The provisions of the bill were understood by every one, and there was no use in discussing the bill by sections. Mr. Ray thought the bill could be taken up as a whole and amended. Mr. Nathan said he was willing to do that, but he had understood that the idea proposed was to take up the bill by sections and amend the sections as they came to.

On motion the bill was taken up by sections.

Mr. Maddox moved that the first section be amended by striking out "one-tenth of the free holders," and inserting "one-tenth of the free holders."

He thought as the free holders paid the bulk of the tax, they should call the condition of the state into consideration.

Mr. Rankin opposed the amendment. He thought that it would work great injury to the poorer classes, who were the producers. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Rankin offered an amendment to allow elections under this act to be held in militia districts, or portions of a county. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Davidson moved to amend the second section by striking out in the ninth line "provided further, that all voters at elections held after the first of January next shall have their ballots in their own militia districts."

Mr. Fallgatter favored the proposition of Mr. Davidson. He said that in Chatham and the other counties of the state, all elections were held at the courthouses.

Mr. Nathan said that for that reason he wanted the vote to be cast in militia districts; that is, in the militia districts.

He wanted the elections to be held at the militia districts.

Mr. Davidson said that the ordinary of the county to get the exclusive right to hold all militia districts, and not the general assembly. There was also a matter of economy to consider. In Washington county there were 100 militia districts, and the expense of holding an election under this bill would cost the county \$220.

He held that the legislature had no authority to create militia districts, and that the power was entirely in the hands of the ordinary.

Mr. Rankin favored Mr. Davidson's motion to strike out.

Mr. Thornton favored the amendment. If the words were not stricken, the first and second sections would conflict.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 25 to 14.

Mr. Canfield offered a privilege resolution, that having learned with great regret of the death of General Grant, he desired to mark of respect to his memory, when it adjourns today, adjourn to meet Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The resolution was adopted.

The third section was then read, and no amendments proposed. Mr. Allen moved that the three sections read be adopted.

Agreed to.

The fourth section was read. Mr. Sikes moved to amend by adding, at the end of the section: "Within twenty days from the day on which the bill shall have passed, the qualified voter may petition the superior court, setting out plainly and distinctly the cause of contest, when, if the cause be not a matter of fact, the court shall order a hearing of the election or the conduct of the ordinary, the justice of the peace of the county, requiring them to recount the ballots on a given day, and report the result to the next term of the superior court of that county, or the term of the court to which the petition may be returned, at which time the court shall hear the evidence and render its decision."

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# THE

VOL. XVIII.

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THE NATION'S DEAD.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL GRANT.

To Be Buried in Central Park in New York  
Yesterday at the Bier of the Dead General  
Expressions of Sympathy From All Over  
the World—A National Funeral.

MT. MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 24.—Gen  
Grant will be buried in Central park in

The one condition imposed by General Grant before he died upon those who should decide the place of his burial that his body should be buried beside him, caused some

Mayor Grace's chief clerk, Mr. Turner, came early in the morning and consulted with Colonel Fred Grant. He formally and personally for Mayor Grace urged the acceptance of a burial spot in any one of the parks in the city.

There was a strong feeling in the fact that New York's proposition was one that would have gratified the general, but the condition that Mrs. Grant should be buried beside him was one that the mayor's representative was not authorized to accede to.

As to the willingness of New York city accede it was easily understood that the condition that Mrs. Grant's sepulcher must with that selected for the general's family and Colonel Grant determined on

At 3:30 this afternoon Mr. Turner, Mr. Grace's chief clerk, received a message which determined the question of a burial place in favor of Central park, in New York city. It was as follows:

Your two telegrams just to hand, and I un-

stand the matter to be now definitely settled. General Grant's body is to be interred here. We cannot take any definite action in regard to the matter of Mrs. Grant until a later date. The faith of the president of the board of aldermen and myself pledged that we will see, when a little time passed away, that the wishes of the family gratified by the formal resolution of the board. Answer immediately, so as I may appoint a committee and make my own funeral arrangements.

[Signed] W. R. GRACE, Mayor  
 Upon the receipt of Mayor Grace's telegram  
 Mr. Turner repaired at once to the cottage  
 where  
 A CONFERENCE WAS HELD  
 with Colonel Fred Grant. The colonel  
 read the mayor's dispatch and retained  
 it. At the close of the conference, Colonel Grant

assured the mayor's representative that the family would accept the offer of a burial place for General Grant at Arlington, and that he and the family would proceed with all funeral arrangements with reference to the above conclusion. The mayor's messenger then telegraphed

The following programme has been arranged: The remains will lie quietly at the casket in the room in which he died until Tuesday, August fourth, when they will leave for McGregor at 1 p. m., arrive at Saratoga 2 p. m., leave Saratoga at 2:30 p. m., arrive in Albany at 4:30 p. m., leave Albany at 6 o'clock noon Wednesday, August fifth.

and arrive about 4:30 p. m. in New York. In the interval from 4:30 p. m. Tuesday noon of Wednesday, August 5th, the remains will lie in state at the capitol and from the time of the arrival in New York on Wednesday afternoon, until Saturday, August 8th, body

**WILL LIE IN STATE**  
at the city hall. Public viewing of the

It is now believed that the funeral obsequy will begin on Mount McGregor. The family fully recognize the claim of the people's nation to do honor to the remains of General Grant, but there is a feeling that before

The pomp and pageant of the burial, the family should have their dead all by themselves for a season of service. The family would be alone when the funeral service is held, and before the remains go out to the people to mourn over. Thus the funeral ceremonies for the family will be held here in the cottage at such time as may seem best.

The president is anxious and has so pressed himself by message that there should be

A NATIONAL FUNERAL, under the direction and care of the war department, beginning when the remains started from the mountain, and ending at the place of the sepulture.

General Gates, Colonel Barber and H. Knight, of Brooklyn, called upon Colonel Grant this morning, and stated that Grant Army post No. 327, of Brooklyn, had become U. S. Grant post on the death of the general. They had assumed his name and desired to tender a private body guard of thirteen men, with

should come uniformed and unarmed. It was also desired that this detail on the day of the funeral should constitute a special body guard and guard of honor to the remains. Colonel Grant thanked the gentlemen and accepted the post detail for a body guard and the men will leave Brooklyn tonight.

The hotel Balmoral is draped in mourning today, as is the mountain depot and covered

approaches to the hotel.

THE QUEEN'S CONDOLENCE.

Many messages of condolence were received by the family this afternoon and among them this:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—To Mrs. U. Grant: Her majesty, the queen, requests me to convey to yourself and family her sincere condolence on the death of General Grant.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ BRITISH MINISTRY  
The following were also among the messages of condolence received today:  
London, July 24.—To Mrs. U. S. Grant: Accept our deepest sympathy in loss of your distinguished husband. We shall always look back with gratification at having the advantage of knowing him personally.  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES  
MONTREAL, July 24.—Mrs. Grant: I am great

There will be over two hundred representatives of G. A. R. posts from various cities in the country here tomorrow. They will camp in tents pitched on the mountain, and will take their meals on the hotel verandahs. The embalming will be completed today.

cheeks and face have been made to  
some fullness, the deeper furrows and lines  
have been filled out and the expression of  
face is now one of peace and rest. On  
day the remains of the general will be plac  
in a casket, and near friends will be perm  
ted to view the remains. Senor Romero  
with the family today, as are also Dr. Ne  
man and his wife. General Carr paid his

by any family or persons. Drexel will in due time present it to the state or national government. The house will be presented in

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